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was stated to average 72 KWH per ton (this is very low compared with the 120-150 KWH generally required for this process); power for refining would not exceed 20 KWH per ton. The factory's 2,000 KW steam generators are interconnected with the public utilities network, allowing about 250 KW to be supplied or received according to the relative needs and availabilities in the two systems.

The above figures on beet and raw sugar processing indicate (at 72 and 20 KWH per ton respectively) that some one million KWH were generated for these purposes in 1953, exclusive of power supplied to the Homs-Hama network.

It is anticipated that sugar beet extraction will increase from 7,000 tons to some 20,000 tons by 1960, requiring an additional one million KWH.

Dyeing

The Hama dyeing plant's 435 KW generators are not connected with the public utilities network. The power generated by this plant in 1953 is estimated at about 0.6 million KWH.

Conclusion

The power generated by private factory power plants in 1953, equal to about one-third of that generated in the plants of the public utilities, was therefore distributed approximately as follows:

	Million KWH
Cement factories	22.0
Textile factories	13.2
Ginning factories	2.5
Glass factory	0.3
Cold storage plant	1.0
Oil mills	1.5
Flour mills	1.2
Sugar factory	1.0
Dyeing factory	0.6
Total	43.3

Future power requirements will be largely conditioned by the development of the cement, textile and beet industries, for which, as indicated